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THE Democratic panic of 1893 is the trust of Democratic politics.

THE people of Indianapolis are not yet taxed for sunlight, but they are paying a large price for an ordinary quality of moonlight for street-lighting purposes.

If the people come the encampment will be a great success, as the country may rest assured that Indianapolis i preparing to receive and care for all who will come.

A BANK should never, in any way, be a "brother-in-law" to any other business house, enterprise or institution, and no man should connect himself with a bank to "boom" some other institution of his.

THE country is not suffering from a lack of currency, but from a lack of confidence, and this lack of confidence is mainly due to the threatening attitude of the Democratic party towards the business interests of the country.

Thus far no tax has been imposed upon the air in Indianapolis and vicinity, but the ingenuity of the tax imposes and the rapacity of the tax eater, which seem to hunt the people in pairs, will make a levy upon the sustainer of vital breath.

THE fact that clearing-house transactions last week were only 14.4 per cent. less in the United States, outside of New York city, than during the corresponding period of last year, shows that the tide of traffic has not ceased, as might be inferred from the complaints one hears.

ONE cause of the present low price of wheat is that holders have been compelled to sell because they could no longer hold it for better prices, as money could not be obtained for that purpose When the surplus of last year is worked off better prices may be reasonably expected.

THE best thing for young militiamen who behave so badly in camp as to be sent to the guard house is to strip off their uniforms and drum them out of camp. The first lesson which should be taught the recruit in the organized militia is that, in his uniform, he represents the State of Indiana, and that inebriety and rowdy ism constitute a breach of that good faith of the State to which each was pledged when he was mustered and sworn in.

REPRESENTATIVE BYNUM'S selection of his own son for naval cadet may cause some carping criticism among his constituents who would have liked to see the honor open to a competitive examination so that other young men in the Seventh district could have had a chance, but it is in harmony with the nepotism which has put the sons and daughters of Senators and Representatives into committee clerkships for which they are not fit. Mr. Bynum is making hav during his sunshine.

THE dishonorable clerks in the Pension Bureau who took service as special examiners with the understanding that they would carry out the Hoke Smith policy of cutting down the pension roll are making themselves and the bureau odious by their blunders. Cases are reported every day where men disabled by grievous wounds and poverty-strick en have been suspended upon the judgment of examiners who hold their places because of their willing obedience to the Union soldier-hating element which controls the Pension Bureau.

THE city garbage ordinance, in its application for one week, has shown that it imposes a greater burden upon householders than the regular assessment o taxes. Upon a family of five or six persons it means a tax of from 30 to 60 cents a week, or from \$15 to \$30 a year. For many families it calls for as large ar expenditure as does the common article of ice, and hundreds will be compelled to pay \$20 a month for a service which heretofore garbage collectors were glad to perform as well as the present parties for a nominal sum. If the city wa going to take charge of the collection of garbage, it should have been done at the city's expense, as elsewhere.

THE fact that Corbett and Mitchell have agreed to fight at Roby is causing considerable comment in Chicago and elsewhere not flattering to the officials of this State. The Chicago Record | recognized, it seems absurd that any quotes the Attorney-general as deciding that the law authorizing the existence of the Columbian Athletic Club littled or treated unworthily by being countenances prize fighting inside the

Illinois at the present time, the Record quotes the laws of that State showing that a previous appointment to engage in a prize fight outside the State is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years or a fine not exceding \$1,000. Just now it looks as if Indiana will be disgraced by the McHugh law and lack of resolution on the part of the State officers, who should stop the Corbett-Mitchell affair even if it were necessary to convene the Legislature to repeal it.

WORLD'S FAIR APTERMATH.

"The curse is come upon me," cried the Lady of Shalott.

Perhaps the people who are threatened

with a visitation of world's fair lecturers are not quite ready to echo this cry, but some of them who have had sad experience may be excused for wishing that the evil day had been postponed. Such lectures, of course, are intended for the benefit of people who, for one reason and another, are unable to go to the fair. The people who have been there want to tell them all about it. It was the same way after the Centennial exhibition in 1876. Large as the attendance was at that fair, a considerable part of the population of the United States was compelled, through economical and other considerations, to remain at home. Nearly everybody would have preferred to go, no doubt, but there is reason to believe that a majority of those who could not enjoy the privilege would have borne their disappointment with greater equanimity if they could have protected themselves later from the people who did go. For the people who went never ceased people's panic; it is not poverty, but dis- to talk about it. They began as soon as they got home and spared no man, woman or child within the circle of their acquaintance. Some of them lectured at so much per head, usually under the guise of charity, the proceeds going to some worthy object; their real purpose was to get a chance to tell "what they saw at the Centennial." The unwary, who were at first inveigled into listening to their lectures, learned discretion in time, but they could not escape their friends and neighbors, who talked without money and without price, who waylaid them at every corner, who never met them but they began instantly to discourse of the Centennial, It may be argued that this was pure benevolence on the part of the talkers, and that they were animated solely by the unselfish desire to share their newlyacquired knowledge with their less highly privileged fellow beings; it may be admitted that the information imparted was of educational value; nevertheless, so singularly constituted is human nature that comparatively few persons enjoy being the objects of charity, even in an intellectual way, and even those few persons may object to having facts thrust upon them at all times and seasons. For the Centennial fiends did not stop their flow of reminiscences with the Centennial year. Having fallen into the way of relating what happened or what was seen "when was at the Centennial," a habit was formed which could not be easily dropped, and in too many cases, alas was not dropped until the Columbian exposition loomed large in the horizon and turned the current of the Centennial visitor's thoughts.

Warned by bitter experience, the unfortunates who have suffered all these years from the ceaseless iteration of Centennial lore know that their only safety in coming years is to attend the Columbian fair, and they will spare no effort to bring this end about. They might survive a failure to look on the sights at Jackson Park, but they could not endure another flood of facts and recollections. Education is all very well in its way, but education administered by force and at second hand has its drawbacks. The only hope of escape from the man or woman who has been to the fair and insists upon telling about it for twenty years to come is to go to the fair yourself.

ILLOGICAL OBJECTIONS TO THE PARLIA MENT OF RELIGIONS.

It is a cause of surprise that there should be a growing opposition on the part of conservative Christian teachers to the proposed parliament of religious in connection with the world's fair. One would think that such a parliament would be seized upon as a great occasion for the teachers of Christianity to prove its superiority to other religious. For years they have been raising money and sending missionaries to the countries of other religions to convert them to Christianity, and now, when they have an opportunity to confound or convert the teachers of those religious, they refuse. The Archbishop of Canterbury objects because such a parliament would give nonchristian religions too great a recognition; and yet the founder of Christianity disputed with the Pharisees in the temple, showing with effect the superiority of his belief to the creeds held by the rabbis. A Methodist editor objects because the attitude of the religion of Christ is one of eternal and uncompromising war toward all other religions, and consequently concludes that such a meeting on common ground with the representatives of other religions is impossible to a loyal Christian. There is an assumption that there is no religious truth outside of the Christian church. With these believers in dogma, the same objection which they make to the parliament of religions denies the Christianity of all churches which do not hold their peculiar creed. Years ago. Christian teachers, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, had so little faith in the vital power of their religion that they deemed it necessary to protect the true faith by hunting heretics to death, but now the most of them have learned that the power of persecution, or called heresy destroyed by fires. But at this period in the development of Christianity, when its power

and influence were never so generally

Christian teacher can hold the opinion

that Christianity can in any way be be-

brought into comparison with other re-

their views. The wonder is that the | many men are as apt to be swayed by Christian teachers who refuse to take part in the parliament do not see that such a refusal will be heralded by the opponents of Christianity as a confession on their part that they are afraid to meet the "heathen" religions in the arena of discussion. It is therefore hoped by those who can see good in other religions, but who believe in the superiority of the Christian faith, that enough able teachers of Christianity will take part in the parliament to prove beyond doubt that they have the fullest faith in Christianity and are eager to avail themselves of every opportunity to demonstrate its infinite superiority over every other religion.

THE INTERCONTINENTAL BAILWAY.

The engineers who were detailed by the government two years ago to make experimental surveys through Mexico, Central and South America, with a view to the possible building of an intercontinental railway, have returned home. Their report is encouraging so far as the mechanical difficulties to be overcome are concerned. It is entirely feasible to build a road which would make it possible to enter a car at New York and be conveyed by it through the United States, Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and from there either by way of Bolivia or the Argentine Republic to the Atlantic seaports or by northern Chili to Valparaiso. Along this route some difficult but by no means impossible engineering work would be required. The official report, of course, calls only for the opinion as to topographical features and possibilities, but privately, the engineers express their doubts as to state of development of the countries it would be impossible to secure enough traffic on many parts of the route to pay operating expenses. The railway systems of South American countries are very incomplete, though they are slowly building up, and Central America has, practically, none. Extensive territories through which such a longitudinal road must run are too barren to support more than a scattering population, and have so few natural resources that a railway through them must always be operated at a loss. The expenses of constructing such a road would have to be borne by the United States, Chili, Bolivia and the Argentine, and it might be self-sustaining in these three lastnamed countries, as it would be in this. The probable losses in the other regions would, however, offset any possible profits in the richest states. This opinion of the engineers is practically the same that was expressed by Jay Gould when the scheme was first discussed. He had no doubt that engineers might construct a railroad almost anywhere on the earth's surface, but he did not see how an intercontinental railway could be made to pay the interest on the cost of construction, to say nothing of dividends to the stockholders. Mr. Blaine held a different view, and it was he who advocated the engineering survey in order that commercial and other possibilities might be considered intelligently. Now that the survey has been made the matter will doubtless come up for public discussion again, but it will probably be long before any steps are taken towards carrying out the scheme. Undoubtedly a road connecting North and South America will sometime be built, but probably not until the industrial and political conditions of the southern and intervening countries have so changed that civilization and not semi-barbarism is the rule. That time, according to present indications, is a considerable distance in the future.

WOMEN AS JURORS.

About the time of the Lizzie Borden trial a Boston paper made a canvass among Massachusetts women as to the justice of trying women charged with crime before juries composed of men. The point was made that this was a practical denial of a woman's right to be tried by a jury of her peers. Some of the Massachusetts women have caught at the idea. Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, a writer of some note, favors the representation of women on the jury when a woman is to be tried, and Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, also known in literary cir-

No woman is tried for a criminal offense by "her peers" if men alone sit upon a jury, and in all cases of divorce or inheritance. and many others, the jury may well be supposed to be prejudiced by their peculiar relation to their own interests if they represent only one-half of the community. Nor does the exclusion of women from the jury always work for the injury of women alone. It sometimes defeats the purposes of justice by the sympathy excited for one, however guilty, who has not a fair chance to defend herselt, and even in a civil suit the feeling is so strong that a woman is generally the party wronged that a jury of men often decide rather by their chivairous feeling than by the evidence.

There is something of assumption in this. We doubt if there is a case on record of a jury of men being unduly influenced against a woman on account of her sex. It is a common opinion that women are apt to judge their own sex more harshly than men do. In divorce cases, especially, we think most lawyers would say that men's sympathies

are generally with the woman. In saying that "no woman is tried by a jury of her peers if men alone sit on the jury," Mrs. Cheney seems to rest under a misconception as to the meaning of the word "peers." Its legal sense is "an equal." Under our system juror must be a citizen, voter and freeholder, and it can hardly be claimed that a man who fills these requirements is not in a legal sense the peer of a woman. Of course, the term "peer' does not refer to mental endowments or

There is no reason for placing women on juries in cases where women are to be tried that does not apply with equal force to cases where men are to be tried. If they are to be admitted to partial jury service they should be admitted to all and placed on an equality with men. In their natural capacity and equipment for jury service women are like men. Some would make good jurors while others would not. Many women are as capable of weighing evidence and reachelabhouse. As Corbett is a citizen of | ligious in an arena where all present | ing just conclusions as is any man, and

prejudice or sympathy as is any woman.

THE BECKLESS WASTE OF NATURAL GAS.

The wasteful disposition of the Ameri-

can people, as illustrated by the wanton

destruction of forests, and of fish and

game, finds another exemplification in the treatment of natural gas. One would suppose that the first impulse of a people on discovering so valuable a gift of nature would be to inquire how it could be conserved and economized so as to make it last as long as possible. As nothing is more certain than that the supply of gas, however abundant, is limited and is not being replaced by current processes of nature, it stands to reason that every cubic foot that is wasted hastens by just so much the time when the supply will be exhausted. And yet the waste has been, and still is, enormous. State Geologist Gorby, in an article in the Engineering Magazine, estimates that for a period of nearly one year after natural gas was discovered in this State there was a daily waste of more than 100,000,000 cubic feet. This represented a value of \$10,000 per day. Estimating 30,000 cubic feet of gas as equal to a ton of coal, it is safe to say that the cash value of natural gas wasted in this State since its discovery is more than \$20,000,000. And this waste is still going on at an estimated rate of 25,000,-000 cubic feet, or more than \$2,500 per day. In spite of the law prohibiting the burning of flambeaux hundreds of them have been allowed to burn day and night, without interruption, for years past. They are disgraceful object lessons in wastefulness. Hundreds of wells not commercially profitthe financial wisdom of building such a lable, yet producing considerable road. They believe that in the present | gas, are left wide open, with gas escaping day and night. If the people of Indiana should burn five thousand bushels of wheat at the present price every day, including Sunday, the destruction of property would not exceed that caused by the daily waste of natural gas now going on. At the rate the gas is now being wasted it amounts to fully \$1,000,000 a year. It is doubtful if the history of the world affords a parallel to this reckless and wanton waste of a valuable product of nature. It is a phase of barbarism, and would not be tolerated for a moment in any other civilized country in the world.

> THE discussion as to which way the statue on top of the soldiers' monument should front is reopened by Mr. Brewster, the author and designer of the statue. Relative to the decision of the commissioners that the statue should face west, Mr. Brewster says:

I am not only disappointed, but chagrined at the action, and shall endeavor to have the decision changed. I expected the figure to face south, and had this in view when I designed it. It will spoil the symmetry of the entire monument to place it either to the east or west. shall make a written protest against the action of the commissioners and ask them to reconsider the matter. I am satisfied that the majority of the commissioners would rather face the figure south, and would vote accordingly if the matter should be reconsidered. They were influenced by a single member of the board to vote this way, without thinking what they were doing, and I believe they would gladly undo their mistake. Furthermore, I doubt if the board had the right to decide that the figure should face west after giving me the contract to make it and giving me to understand that it was to face south. I have designed the figure with the understanding that it was to face south and have staked my reputation as an artist upon its success, and it strikes me that it is my right to say which way it should face.

This confirms all the Journal has said in favor of the figure facing south, and shows besides that it was the distinct purpose of the artist that it should do so. The proposition to have it face west is an unauthorized departure from the artist's plan, and, if carried out, will result in a sad marring of the harmony of the work. Now is the time for the public to act to prevent the consummation of this terrible mistake. The figure is to be put in place in a very short time, and once placed can never be changed. The commissioners ought to be made to understand that they are not the owners of the monument and have no right to make it the representative of their personal wishes or whims.

THE member of the School Board who made himself the champion of the system of the official pocketing of the interest on public funds, in assuming that it is impossible for the people to receive the benefits of the interest on public funds, seems to be the victim of defective information. In many of the well-regulated cities of the country, where money is more plentiful than here, arrangements exist by which the interest on deposits goes into the public treasury. In many States the current funds are deposited in banks which give ample security and pay a low rate of interest. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has just rendered a decision by which the State Treasurers for years are compelled to turn into the State treasury the interest collected on State money. Even the last Illinois Legislature enacted a law to that effect. In a number of States it is provided by law that the Treasurer shall deposit his funds in certain banks that will contract to pay interest on the average deposit, the banks giving bonds to the Treasurer or the State. It is entirely feasible for the School Board to advertise to deposit its money with any bank that will offer the highest rate of interest and give security as good as that of its treasurer. Mr. Vonnegut is right, and a large majority of the taxpayers fully sustain him; and neither flippancy, ridicule nor snubbing will change their opinion.

For a borrowed expression, "fin de siecle" is being inexcusably overworked. Much repetition of any phrase is open to objection, but when the words are not of the speaker's or writer's own language, the constant use of them is even more to be criticised. It happens in rare cases that a foreign phrase expresses certain shades of meaning with more accuracy and brevity than the native tongue can do, and there is then a good excuse for its use; but "fin de siecle" is not one of these. It means "end of the century," and is in no way superior to that term for conversational or literary use among English apeaking people. It is not shorter, peither is it more euphonious, but rather the less so, since not one in twenty of those who affect its use pronounces it properly. Being near the close of the nineteenth

century the thought which the words express naturally suggests itself with frequency. If you speak the English language it is the English phrase that comes to mind and not the French; therefore it is better to say "end of the century" than "fin de siecle." No erudition is shown by the use of foreign terms, but merely an affectation. Anybody can pick up such catch phrases, and for the most part the people who use them with greatest fre-

quency are the ones who know least about the language to which they belong. It sounds equally as learned to say "end of the century" fashion or "end of the century" girl, or man, or what not, as to apply "in de siecle" to these personages and things. One of the Journal's exchanges, which talks about the "fin de siecle hired man." would be much better understood by the class of readers to which it caters if it omitted the qualifying phrase entirely. In fact, the words, in whatever tongue, might be omitted with much benefit in most instances where they are employed. The end of the century being at hand, the term applies indiscriminately. and may as well be regarded as understood. THE street-railroad company would con-

fer a great favor on the public if it would adopt some method of designating the cars of different routes so they could be distinguished from the front at a reasonable distance. Not a day passes that mistakes are not made by persons stopping and often boarding cars whose destination they mistake, and are obliged to stop the car and get off, sometimes after paying fare. This involves loss of time to individuals and to the company, and time is money. The trouble is not obviated at all by the route signs painted on the sides of the car, as they cannot be seen from the front, and the only signs now placed in front cannot be distinguished until the car is close at hand. There ought to be a conspicuous sign at the front end on the top of each car. These signs should be of different colors or combinations colors for different routes, and lettered so they could be read distinctly at least half a square distant. Each color or combination of colors should represent a different route, which the lettering would further designate. At present all the signs are black and white, and there is nothing but the lettering to indicate the route. If the color method were adopted the public would soon come to understand it, and passengers would be saved the constant annoyance of stopping cars they do not want, while the company, also, would save time and money.

TUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Faked Thermometer, Summer Landlord-Well, how does the thermometer stand this morning! Summer Guest-It does not stand. It lies, by about fifteen degrees.

A Late Realization. Yabsley-This hot weather is almost too much

Mudge-I guess it has been pretty hot, but this is the first time I have fully realized it was summer. I just made the last payment on my winter overcoat yesterday.

The Wolf at the Door. Young Mrs. Fitts-It looks as if we could not keep the wolf from the door any longer.

Young Mr. Fitts-Why, what notion have you got hold of now!

Young Mrs. Fitts-Well, he was here twice today. I mean the man with the ice bill. A Story of the War.

"I suppose I never told you I was in the war?" began the man with the ginger beard. The grocer 'lowed, by gemini, that that was one of the few things the man with the ginger beard hadn't told him yet.

"Well, I was. Our battery was one of the first that ever used the percussion shells-them shells that has a cap in the end of 'em, and don't bust till they strike. You've heard of the battle of Baker's Ford, I suppose?"

The grocer had to admit that he had not. "Well, I will tell you about it. It was there that we had the funny experience with them percussion shells. You see, we had jist got the range of the place, and was a-droppin' a few shells jist to let the Johnny rebs know what a new snap was bein' sprung on 'em, when up come one of the durndest fogs you ever see. Couldn't see four feet ahead of your nose. But. as we had the range, we kept pluggin' away, but somehow we didn't appear to hear none of them shells bust any more, but as that was none of our business, we jist kep' a firin' till the whole seven hundred shells was fired. Then we stopped and waited for mornin'. With the risin' of the sun, the fog naterly lifted-all of a suddent. Then there begun the darndest racket in that there rebel camp that ever greeted the ears of man. It sounded like as if somebody had let off more firecrackers, only it was louder than you ever sold in your life. An' what do you suppose it was! Them there shells hadn't lit in the town at all when we was firin' them the night before. they had jist all lodged up on top of the fog: and when the sun struck it, they commenced droppin' down among the Johnnies, and goin' off. Maybe you'll think I'm a liar---"

"Gosh, no!" "Maybe you'll think I'm a liar; but the only thing that come out of that awful place alive was a army mule, an' his hide was so full of scrap iron that he wasn't no use; the sharp p'ints of the iron jist naterly cuttin' to pieces any harness we could put on him. It was such a awful massacree that there never was no report of it made fer fear of losin' the sympathy of the civflized world."

It came into the grocer's mind to ask the man with the ginger beard why it was he had never applied for a pension on the grounds of total disability of the veracity, but he thought better of it, and eased his mind by decapitating a cockroach with the cheese knife.

TOPICS OF CURRENT INTEREST.

A NEW YORK chemist, accompanied by two friends, has started on a foot journey to California. They expect to be 170 days on the way and to subsist exclusively on an elixir which the chemist claums to have discovered, and of which he says half a teaspoonful three times a day will enable a man to dispense with food and sleep. We suggest the appointment of relays of inspectors to see that the elixir programme is adhered to.

AMERICANS have taken great interest and pride in the big trees of California, yet Mexico leads us in that line. She exhibits at the world's fair the photograph of a standing tree fifty-three feet in diameter at the base, which would make 160 feet in circumference. Mexico exhibits four hundred varieties of polished wood. The presfew days ago: "Our country is glutted with silver. The more that is mined the less it brings. We take comparatively littie interest in our great mines now. It is from our display in forestry that we expect to gain the greatest advantage here."

THE Rajah of Johore has shown himself a great, a profound and a philosophical man. The Kajah of Johore is doing the world's fair, and at a banquet given night before last, at which many of the commissioners and exhibitors were present, he was called on for a speech. He spoke briefly and in English, saying that he was proud that he came from Asia, and was proud to be among proud Americans. He reminded the banqueters that they all descended from Adam and Eve, who are supposed to have lived in Asia. All honor to the Rajah of Johore for bringing us back to first principles. While the languages of all nations are being exhausted in panegyrics of Christopher Columbus, Directorgeneral Davis, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and other more or less deserving persons, it is well to be reminded that what we owe to I Point. While she was in the shop some

all these combined is nothing compared with what we owe to the late Adam and Eve, of Asia. The Rajan of Johore hit the nail on the head.

THE Newby case, at Springfield, Ill., has so many remarkable and unbeard-of features that if the story were related in a novel it would be set down as highly improbable. Newby was supposed by bis friends and peighbors to have died and been buried on the field of Shiloh thirty years ago. The man who now turns up. claiming to be Newby, and who is trying to establish his identity through the courts. has led a wandering life since the war, has passed by different names and has conduoted himself as a semi-imbecile, part of the time dwelling in almshouses, but oftener restlessly roaming about the country. Finally, straying into the neighborhood of his old home, his memory returns to him and he recalls the fact that his name is Newby. His wife and mother and one or two of his children profess to recognize him, while his brother and sister and other relatives declare him an impostor. Opinions differ among the neighbors, but one or two who formed a part of the detachment that was supposed to have buried him acknowledge that they might easily have been mistaken. Three days after the battle one blood and smokestained corpse might well have passed for another. In a novel the case would have been made romantic, but with the reality, and admitting the trath of all the man's claims, romance is not in harmony. His partially demented state and the degraded, half-oriminal life he has led all these years destroy any poetry there might be in the tale. There is a pathos about it, nowever, that no imaginary story could He was a soldier, he was wounded and lost his identity and became a wanderer on the face of the earth. The war changed the world he had known into another. He went to the defense of his country and never reaped the benefits of the peace he helped to conquer. If his story of misfortune is true, he is one of the veterans that all should delight to honor, but, unfortunately, in this day of ex-rebel supremacy, he is as likely to meet with insuit and wrong. In his old age he may have to learn that it would have been better to die on the battlefield.

LITERARY NOTES.

WIDE AWAKE has been transferred to the Century Company and is to be absorbed in

THE Appletons will publish a translation of Champfleury's dainty story, "The Faience Violin." It will appear very

THE works of Alexander Dumas the elder still bring an immense income to his son, who is himself a wealthy man from the profits of his own books.

The manuscript of Scott's biography of Swift was sold in London a few weeks ago for \$1.150. It contains nearly 570 pages in large quarto, bound in Russian leather, and has the arms of Constable on the side.

FLORENCE MARRYAT'S new book, "Parson Jones," is the sixtieth work of fiction she has written since she began in 1865, twenty-eight years ago. Miss Marryat bas done much other literary work and also

THE "Tutor's Secret," Victor Cherbuliez's new novel, will appear immediately in Appleton's Town and Country Library. This story has been pronounced the most delicate and charming work of this popular author. The London Fortnightly Review has termed the character of the tutor "one of the greatest triumphs of fiction."

It is practically settled that Professor Drummond's book on the Evolution of Man will not be published for a year. The authorized outlines of his lectures, which have appeared in the British Weekly, represent the conclusions he has reached at present, but it is understood that on some parts of the subject he wishes to have the opportunity of further reflec-

For twenty-five years "Little Women" has been a classic, and even the edition printed last spring comprised twenty thousand copies. People are fond of rating "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Ben-Hur" as the best selling books in the English language. In making such estimates "Little Women' must not be forgotten, for already have more than 300,000 copies been sold, and still the demand is not lessened.

THOMAS J. MAYS, of Philadelphia, contributes an article to the forthcoming number of the Century on proper breathing movements as a preventive of consumption. He explains that the upper part of the lungs is not used as much as the lower part, and that pulmonary diseases may be avoided by breathing so that every part of the lungs is brought into, use. The article is illustrated with diagrams.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE Queen of England bas a large hand She takes 71/2 gloves. Her fingers are extremely short, and out of proportion to the size of her hands.

THE Probate Court at New Bedford, Mass., has authorized a young lady to change her name to Ella Rabbitt. Heretofore it has been Etta Rabbitt. PRINCE BISMARCK says that when we

read a medical book we are apt to conclude we have all the maladies it describes. But when we read a book on morals, we seem to think it is our neighbor has all the maladies it describes. FRANCIS PARKMAN, of Boston, who is seventy years old, the historian of the

Indian wars, has happily almost entirely recovered from his severe illness of last winter. He has a cottage for the summer at Newcastle, N. H. A WASHINGTON letter writer was intrusted with this bit of confidence by a lady the otherday and straightway made public mention of it: "I am always busy; in the

northern settlements and the French and

autumn I attend to my mind, in the winter to my social duties, in the spring to my soul, and in the summer I go away. PROF. C. K. JENNESS, of Leland Stanford University, whose specialty is sociology, recently dressed himself as a tramp, and joined a colony of hoboes with a view of studying their ways. His investigation

was interrupted as soon as the "profes-

sionals" discovered that he was not one of

them. He was summarily bounced. CHULALONGKORN, the King of Siam, who is just now expecting the French to bombard Bangkok, his capital, is said to be the most enterprising man in his kingdom. He has one hundred wives, one thousand elephants and an income of \$10,000,000. His trouble with France is over the boundaries between Siam and French possessions.

MR. VAN LEER POLK, of Nashwille, Tenn., who will soon sail for Calcutta, where he will represent the United States government as consul-general, says that he means to give up his home style of dress and drink, and live like the natives. He thinks this is the secret of escaping cholera and other diseases in foreign

It is a curious fact that the first free town library in this country was not started in any literary center, but in the country village of Peterborough, N. H., when in April, 1883, the town voted to purchase books for a town library, andhas ever since then continued to support it. From the beginning it has been open on Sundays as well

A Young woman who went to visit her sister in Waterloo outwore her welcome. and after going home at the end of the ninth week was astonished to receive a bill of \$32 for board. She refused to pay it. and was sued for the amount, but after evidence was taken a compromise was made. She paid \$5 and the family peace was re-established.

ANTOINETTE STERLING, the American contraite who went over to England twenty years ago, met with great favor and married and has made her home in London, is now bereaved of her husband, John Mackinlay. They were both in Australia, where Mrs. Mackinlay was fuilling a long-promised professional tour, having left their three children at home.

Nor long since Mrs. Grant was buying the confectionery for a dinner at West